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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING_	01/01/06	AND ENDING	12/31/06
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. REG	ISTRANT IDENTIFIC	CATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Essex R	adez, L.L.C.		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSIN	NESS: (Do not use P.O. B	ox No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
440 S. La	Salle Street, Suite 11	11	
	(No. and Street)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Chicago	IL	6060	05
(City)	(State)	(2	ip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PER John J. Kiely	SON TO CONTACT IN R	EGARD TO THIS REP	ORT 312) 786-5961
			(Area Code – Telephone Numbe
B. ACCO	UNTANT IDENTIFIC	CATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT who	ose opinion is contained in	this Report*	
	hn R. Steger,	CPA	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ame - if individual, state last, fit		
401 S. LaSalle St., Ste. 60	6 Chicago	IL	60605
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:		•	
Certified Public Accountant		53/5 ·	_
☐ Public Accountant			CECCEO
☐ Accountant not resident in United	States or any of its posses	sions. P. M.A	R 2 9 2009
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*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

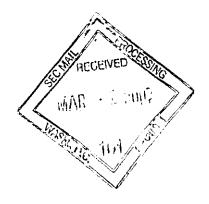
SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I,	STEPHEN	RADEZ	2002- (c. 87) d
my 	knowledge and belief the Essex Radez, L.L	accompanying financial sta	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of tement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of	December 31 ner the company nor any sified solely as that of a c	partner, proprietor, principa ustomer, except as follows:	, as 2006, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that all officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
			Signature
	Mun /	<i>7</i>)	MANASONE LUCAGE
	Public Public Propert ** contains (check) Facing Page. Statement of Financial) Statement of Income (I) Statement of Changes	Condition.	"OFFICIAL SEAL" THOMAS J. DWYER NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF ILLINOIS MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 5/15/2010
	 Statement of Changes i Statement of Changes i Computation of Net Ca Computation for Determining to the computation Relating to 	n Stockholders' Equity or F n Liabilities Subordinated t pital. nination of Reserve Require the Possession or Control	Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital. O Claims of Creditors. Ements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3. Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3. Of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
(k)	A Reconciliation betwee consolidation. An Oath or Affirmation A copy of the SIPC Sur	en the audited and unaudite .	to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
••For	conditions of confidential	treatment of certain portion	ns of this filing, see section 240, 170, \$(a)



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

(Filed as Confidential Information Pursuant to Rule 17a-5(d) Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS

DECEMBER 31, 2006

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JOHN R. STEGER

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Members Essex Radez, L.L.C. Chicago, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Essex Radez, L.L.C. as of December 31, 2006 and the related statements of income and changes in Members' capital, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17A-5 under the securities Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Members. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Essex Radez, L.L.C. as of December 31, 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained on page 14 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17-a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

February 28, 2007

leger, CPA

ESSEX RADEZ, L.L.C. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2006

ASSETS

Cash		\$ 421,577
Receivable from Brokers/Dealers		1,688,141
Other receivables		57,537
Securities Owned, at Market Value		528,215
Office equipment, net of depreciation (\$7,512)		51,306
Exchange Memberships, Owned at Cost		255,000
	Total assets	\$ <u>3,001,776</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' CAPITAL

Liabilities:

Due to clearing organization		\$	239,238
Accrued Expenses and Other	r Liabilities		867,297
Securities sold, not yet purch	nased, at market value	_	8,807
	Total liabilities]	1,115,342
Members' Capital		_1	<u>,886,434</u>
	Total liabilities & members capital	\$ <u>_3</u>	3 <u>,001,776</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

ESSEX RADEZ, L.L.C. STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

REVENUES:

Trading income (net of commissions)

\$ 2,244,363

EXPENSES:

Payroll expense 842,321

Trading and Administration Expenses 1,494,727

Depreciation expense 7,512

Total Expenses <u>2,344,560</u>

NET LOSS (\$100,197)

ESSEX RADEZ, L.L.C. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 2,670,443
NET LOSS	(218,477)
Contributions	538,335
Withdrawals	(227,000)
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$ <u>1,886,434</u>

ESSEX RADEZ, L.L.C. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS:

Net loss	\$ (100,197)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations: Depreciation	7,512
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Decrease in due from clearing	1,219,073
Increase in receivable from broker	(dealer (1,688,141)
Decrease in securities owned	553,806
Decrease in other securities	20,182
Decrease in payable to broker/deal-	er (648,624)
Increase in due to clearing organiza	ation 239,238
Increase in securities sold, not yet]	purchased 8,807
Increase in accrued expenses & oth	ner liabilities <u>532,831</u>
Net cash provided by opera	\$ 144,487
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Capital contributions	300,000
Capital withdrawals	(227,000)
Net cash provided by finan	cing 73,000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Purchase of office equipment	(58,818)
Net cash provided by inves	ting 158,669
CASH BEGINNING BALANCE	262,908
CASH ENDING BALANCE	\$ <u>421,577</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Essex Radez, L.L.C. (The "Company") was organized under the Illinois Limited Liability Company Act on November 1, 2002. The Company has been registered as a Broker/Dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and a member of the Chicago Board of Options Exchange since 2003. The predecessor of the Company was a member of the CBOE since 1977. The Company is exempt from certain filing requirements under SEC Rule 17a-5 since it operates pursuant to Rule 15c3-1(a)(6) and the Company does not trade on behalf of customers, effects transactions only with other broker dealers, and is a clearing member of the Exchange. The company is engaged in the trading of stock and options on organized exchanges in the United States.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amount of assets and liability and disclosures or contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial's statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Proprietary securities transactions together with related revenues and expenses are recorded on a trade date basis. Securities and commodities owned are reflected at market value with the resulting unrealized gains and losses reflected in income. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions in exchange-traded equities.. The equities are valued at market with the resulting unrealized gains and losses reflected currently in income.

Income Taxes

A Limited Liability Company ("LLC") does not pay federal income taxes. Each member is responsible for reporting income (loss) based upon his or her share of the profits of the Company.

Basis of Accounting

The Company's financial statements are presented using the accrual method of accounting. Revenues are recognized when all services are completed. Expenses are recognized as incurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company defines its cash and cash equivalents to include only cash on hand, demand deposits and investments with original maturities of three months or less, with essentially no market risk.

NOTE 2. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that a ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined shall not exceed 15 to 1 (and the rule of the applicable exchange also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash distributions paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1). Under this rule, the Company is required to maintain "minimum net capital" equivalent to \$250,000 or 6 2/3% of "aggregate indebtedness," whichever is greater, as these terms are defined. At December 31, 2006 the Company had net capital of \$1,374,290, which was \$1,124,290 in excess of its required capital.

NOTE 3. SECURITIES OWNED AND SOLD BUT NOT YET PURCHASED

Marketable securities owned and sold but not yet purchased, consist of trading and investment securities at quoted market values, as illustrated below.

Owned

Sold, not yet purchased

Equities

\$528,215

\$8,807

NOTE 4. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains bank accounts at two commercial banks. Cash in these accounts at times exceeded \$100,000. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) secures the bank accounts up to \$100,000.00. The Company manages this risk by monitoring the balances in the accounts.

NOTE 5. OPERATING LEASE

The Company leases operating facilities under an operating lease. The lease was five year lease ending December 31, 2010. Rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2006, was approximately was \$26,540. Minimum future payments under non-cancelable operating leases having remaining terms in excess of one year as of January 1, 2007, for each of the next five years and in the aggregate are:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2007	\$ 26,336
2008	28,159
2009	29,008
2010	<u>29,871</u>
Total minimum future rental payment	\$ <u>113,374</u>

NOTE 6. PRINCIPAL TRANSACTIONS REVENUES

During 2005 the Company's principal transaction revenues consisted of equity trading activities and a share of trading income from an agreement. Total transaction revenue for 2006 was \$2,244,363.

NOTE 7. OFF BALANCE SHEET CREDIT AND MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to off balance sheet risk resulting from counter party transactions in securities. Such risk arises in the event that counter parties fail to satisfy their obligation and related collateral is insufficient. Subsequent market fluctuations may require purchasing the securities sold, not yet purchased at prices that may differ from market values reflected in the statement of financial condition. The Company monitors such risk on a daily basis.

NOTE 8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Substantially all of the Company's assets and liabilities are considered financial instruments as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, and are reflected in the statement of financial condition at market or fair values.

Financial Accounting Standards No. 105 requires disclosure of information about financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk and financial instrument with concentration of credit risk. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions in financial instruments with varying degrees of off-balance sheet risk. These financial instruments include corporate equity securities. The trading conducted is in the normal course of the Company's operation on an exchange.

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15C 3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION DECEMBER 31, 2006

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL

Total i	Members' capital, end of year	\$ 1,886,434
Less:		
	Non-allowable assets	(363,843)
	Haircut required	(135,725)
	Undue Concentration	<u>(12,576</u>)
	NET CAPITAL	1,374,290
	Minimum net capital requirement	250,000
	EXCESS NET CAPITAL	\$ <u>1,124,290</u>
	EXCESS NET CAPITAL AT 1000%	\$ <u>1,374,290</u>
	COMPUTATION OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	
Aggre	gate indebtedness	\$0
Note:	There are no material differences between the audited computation of net capital Company's unaudited FOCUS reports as filed.	and that per the

COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

AND

INFORMATION FOR THE POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS PURSUANT TO RULE 15c3-3

DECEMBER 31, 2006

RESERVE COMPUTATION (see Note)

INFORMATION FOR POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS (see Note)

Note: Although the Company is not exempt from Rule 15c3-3, it does not transact a business in securities with or for customers and does not carry margin accounts, credit balances or securities for any person defined as a "customer" pursuant to Rule 17a-5(c)(4). Accordingly, there are no amounts reportable under these sections.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17A-5

The Members Essex Radez, L.L.C. Chicago, Illinois

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Essex Radez, L.L.C. for the year ended December 31, 2006, we considered its internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission, we have made a study of the practices and procedures (including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures) followed by Essex Radez, L.L.C. that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g), in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the reserve required by rule 15c3-3(e). Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company (1) in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13; (2) in complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; and (3) in obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by rule 15c3-3.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of an internal control structure and the practices and procedures are to provide the owner with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control structure elements does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving the internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

The Company, because of its size and limited personnel, is unable to maintain an adequate separation of the various accounting functions. However, management has informed us that the controller exercises close oversight of accounting records daily, thus offsetting the lack of separation of duties. The study and evaluation disclosed no condition that we believed to be a material weakness.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Commission Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2006, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of the Members, management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and all other regulatory agencies which rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Hullstoger, CPA February 28, 2007

